# RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1885

NUMBER 20

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazili Conlaims a liminary of new and other or other or other or alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of sook quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE II PHELPS, Esq. Messrs, Street & Co. 30 Combill, LONDON E. C. Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. G. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15th, 1885.

THE daily press notices a case in which a senator of the empire is the party of the first part and a slave girl, his property, the party of the second part. The report goes that the girl was born of a slave mother who has since become free; that she accompanied this senator and his family to Europe, which it is claimed constituted her ipso facto a free woman, but as she fled her master's house the police were appealed to and they arrest her father and mother and confine them until the latter declares where the unfortunate girl is in hiding. Now, whether the girl in question became free through her voyage to Europe, or not, she certainly could not be brought back here as a slave, for the importation of slaves is forbidden by the law of 1831; and it is to be sincerely hoped that those interested in the emancipation question will make a test case of the present occurrence to decide whether even a senator of the empire has the privilege of introducing slaves into the country. That the police are considerably exceeding their recognized prerogatives. becomes daily more and more evident. With nearly daily complaints that districts of the city are entirely without police patrols, there are always some of the corps available for riding behind minister's coupés, for negro-catching and for arresting the wrong man. Whether the public is justified, or not, in policeing the police is an open question, but the force and its leaders are most unfortunate lately. Custro Malta, and the disgraceful particulars made public by his case, seem to have made no impression on our police authorities.

About two months ago public attention was called to the inconveniences and abuses which characterize the viséing of passports at the police headquarters in this city. It was generally admitted that the requirement is ineffective, as it imposes unjustifiable restrictions and embarrassments upon honest travellers without any corresponding advantage in the detection of rogues. It was shown also that there had grown up here in connection with it a grave abuse in the creation of a class of passport brokers, protected by police officials, whose unnecessary services occasioned a burdensome tax upon travellers. To remedy this, and to avoid the improper use of passports, the chief of police issued an order that all applicants for police visés must first get consular visés, and this also imposed an additiona

it was shown that respectable people were subjected to all kinds of indignities, delays and annoyances by the officials charged with this service, for which there could be no possible cause or excuse. The condemnation of these abuses was so general that assurances were at once given that they would not only be suppressed, but also that the whole passport system would be abolished. The agitation thereupon subsided, and nothing more has been said about it either officially or in the press. We regret to say, after so considerable a lapse of time, that nothing whatever has been done in official circles to abolish the absurd requirement of police visés. The assurances given have been conveniently forgotten, as is so often the case, and the custom continues as before, with all its inconveniences and abuses. As the reform asked seems to be so difficult of realization, so great an innovation on the mediaval institutions still dear to the official mind, perhaps it will be not too much to ask, as a partial remedy for the ills which afflict travellers, that the official at police headquarters charged with this service, be removed to some other post where his dislike of foreigners and his inertia will have less annoying results.

In our last issue we called attention to remarkable feature of the Rio Branco emancipation act which permits a planter to secure an income of 1,080\$ for every ingenuo delivered over to the government at the age of 8 years. This was shown to be favorable to a most shameful speculation in which the rearing of free-born children from slave women could be made a highly profitable business. We showed that with twenty slave women, and allowing 25% for deaths during the first eight years, a slaveholder could secure a fixed income from the public treasury of 16,200\$ each year, and this could be continued with but little variation until the final extinction of slavery. Estimating the cost of these slave women at 800\$ each, and allowing 200\$ for the actual outlay on each ingenuo-which is a very liberal allowance, as everyone familiar with plantation slave life well knows-and we have a profit on the business of 100 per cent. per annum. If now we turn to that side of the subject which affects the public treasury, we can not fail to see that the nation is seriously compromised. The law actually pledges the state in this matter to an extent which it can not possibly fulfill; it would be ruined in the attempt before two years were over. According to the provisions of the law, a master can surrender every ingenuo on its reaching the age of 8 years, and receive therefor a 6% 30 years bond of 600\$. According to the last report of the minister of agriculture the number of ingenues registered on June 30th. 1884, was 403, 527, or an average of 31,672 per annum since the adoption of the law. Eight fourteenths of the total have now passed the age at which they can be surrendered, the law requiring notice of such intention within 60 days after attaining that age. There remains, however, a total of 173,069 ingenues under the specified age who can be surrendered under the provisions of the law. Allowing 25% for deaths, we have a little under an average of 24,000 a year which can be thrown upon the state from now forward, or a total of 144,000 for the six years last expired. Should all these be surrendered in exchange for the 600\$ bonds which the state agrees to pay, the annual liability incurred by the treasury, at 1,080\$ for each ingenuo, will be not less than 25,920,000\$, or an aggregate of 155,520,000\$ for the six years in question. Clearly the treasury can not

expense. And then, in addition to all this, begin to meet such a liability, and when we consider that every year hereafter threaters a further addition of over 25,000,000\$ to this indebtedness it is not difficult to see that the slaveholders of Brazil have it wrolly in their power to ruin this country beyond all power of recovery. How such a provision of law could have been adopted is a mystery.

At the very ontset the new emancipa-

tion law, through the clause creating a surtax of 5 per cent. on all duties and taxes, seems to occasion difficulties. That a 5 per cent. increase on import duties can be immediately demanded seems questionable, for the law not being a part of the budget estimates must-so we are informed - be accompanied by a regulamento. Be this, however, as it may the curious difficulty that arises is the stamp tax. Under the old law, cheques paid 100 reis, receipts over 25\$ 200 reis, and bills of exchange, internal and foreign, 18 per 1,000\$. Under the conditions of the new law cheques must now pay 105 1eis, receipts 210 reis and bills of exchange 1\$050 per 1,000\$. Can any one fail to observe the fitter disregard of anything like consideration for commercial transactions in such a condition of affairs? Where is a cheque-drawer to obtain a 5 reis stamp to be added to that of 100 reis he has been using? How are the additional to reis to be affixed to receipts, or the 50 reis to bills? No such denominations of stamps are in existence and either documents must be passed with an excess, or a deficit of stamps as regards the stamp law. As to the surtax an imported goods not yet cleared from the custom house we are informed that some importers have been notified that this would be levied within twenty-four hours (!) after date of the notice. This is arbitrary in the extreme, and while it may be within the strict limits of the law (which w : doubt) is certainly without the pale of ary principle of equity. The Jornal do Commercia of the 10th also takes this view of the matter, and even insinuates that as the law proroguing the budget laws does net contemplate this surtax of 5 per cent, its ecllection may be of questionable legality. There can be no two opinions as to the ecnity of at least allowing such goods as are discharged or discharging the benefit of the old tauff, whatever may be the divergence between such as disagree as to the legal right of the government to collect the surtax. The silence of the Treasury officials or this subject is reprehensible. The law wis signed by the Emperor on the 28th ul.o. and over a fortuight has elapsed w thout any official notice being published in reference to so important a matter as an increase on all taxes. It really would seem as if the government was endeavoring goad commerce into some overt acis that satisfaction may be taken for its stubbotnness in refusing to trust to the old chapas of reforms, administrative and financi.d, of economies and id omne genus, as is shown by a weak exchange and the uneasy feeling that is only too sensible in our market. Political affairs have less to do with exchange rates than uncertainty regarding the financial intentions of the government, and were the statesmen composing the present cabinet to pay a little more attention to the monetary position, even if this were to the detriment of the activity displayed in dismissing postmasters, cannot but think the commercial body at least would appreciate the condescension.

For the first time, a change of party is office-holders-if we may believe the reports which are coming in from all parts of the empire. It was to be expected, of

sentatives of the government, such as provincial presidents, chiefs of police, prosecuting attorneys, etc., would be chosen from the dominant party, but that all minor officials, such as postmasters, jailers, policemen, revenue collectors, school inspectors, etc., should be dismissed for partisan reasons, is an event which has taken everyone by surprise. It has been the frequent boast of Brazilians-and with good reason-that their political system is much superior to that of the United States so far as it concerns public officials, and for the reason that a change of party does not affect the tenure of subordinate officers. And so far as our personal observation has extended, we are glad to say that this has been the case, much to the credit of Brazil. The practice followed for so many years in the United States of making sweeping removals whenever a new party came into nower, and even sometimes, to a limited extent, with a change of administration within the same party, has been a pernicious one in every respect, and may be considered a fruitful source of much bad and inefficient government. So great has the evil grown that the best men of both parties are now trying to secure such reforms as will insure permanency in subordinate offices during efficiency and good behavior, and to this end they have already secured several important changes in the civil service appointments of the state. With the experience of England before him, and with these changes now taking place in the United States, the new premier has deliberately chosen a retrograde step for Brazil by the adoption of a policy which experience has proved pernicious, and which can not fail to lead to unending disorder and conflict in the future. Such a step proves two things; that the situation of the ministry is a very critical one, and that it is not overscrippilous of the means employed to win coming elections. There is every indication that the contest will be a bitter one, and the spirit with which the ministry is entering into it is clearly shown in these wholesale and unprecedented removals of petty office-holders. Whether the experience of the last few years has taught the Brazilian voter the value of his independence, is yet to be proved; if it has, then he will resent all such attempts at proscription and intimidation; if it has not, then he will obediently kiss the hem of Casar's robe and vote for the government. In the former case, it will be proof positive that the political education of the Brazilian voter has begun, and that there is hope for many needed reforms in the near future; in the latter, it will demonstrate the lamentable fact that the people of Brazil have not yet emerged from their fendal small clothes and have not yet learned how to use the representative forms of government with which their feudal institutions have been so skillfully dressed.

IT would seem that the Italian government has resolved to do what it can to discourage emigration to Brazil, to which end it has issued circulars warning people against the country, its climate and its institutions. Particular stress is laid upon the climate and economic conditions of the province of São Paulo, which are characterized as of the worst. Naturally, this action has excited general indignation, and the matter has been made not only a subject for discussion in the press and immigration societies, but also one of diplomatic inquiry. It is an unpleasant thing, of course, for any country to see its internal made the excuse for a general change in affairs made the subject of unfavorable criticism by a foreign government, and so far as São Paulo is concerned there is just cause for indignation as to the false statecourse, that all the confidential repre- ments made in regard to climate; but, on



the whole, must we not admit that there is abundant reason for this extraordinary In view of the fact that a large number of Italians are annually emigrating to various parts of the would without any repressive action on the part of their government, it may be considered that the Italian government has no generally hostile policy against such a movement; and as the relations between Italy and Brazil are of the friendliest character, there can be no political reason for an effort to check the tide of emigration to the latter country. The reason must be sought elsewhere. Our Brazilian friends will remember that some years ago the British government adopted an exactly similar policy in regard to emigration here from that country, and for the reason that the experiences of those already settled here were 1d so severe and disappointing a character that a warning to intending emigrants became a public duty. If now we recall the experiences of Italian colonists in this country up to the present time, even including the Tripoti case to which the Jornal refers, we can not fail to find exactly similar causes for this action of the Italian government. The Tripoti case was settled only through exigent demands from the Italian legation, a long time after an award had been made in favor of the unfortunate contractor, and its history is one which no patriotic Brazilian will care to cile as an illustration of the kind of treatment which emigrants may expect to receive here. The admission of a former prime minister as to the constant complaints received from immigrants through the Italian legation, and his remarkable confession that "it is quite possible that on plantations where the proprietor is accustomed to work with free people, these [the Italians] can be well treated," are both strong proofs that these poor people are not well treated and that there is abundant cause for the warnings now given. And in this respect, the province of São Paulo may be said to have justly merited the statements made about her, for in no other part of Brazil has the Italian laborer been treated with greater severity. It is only a short time since that a Casa Branca planter, named Lima, gave several of his laborers a brutal flogging, just as though they were slaves, and among them a girl of 17 who was about to become a mother. Another case of beating colonists occurred near Campinas some months ago, while scores of others of slighter character are constantly coming to light. If it is desirable to know just how absolute the authority of the planter is, let a complaint be read that appeared in the Diario Popular of the 22nd alt, where a poor laborer-and a Brazilian-was seized in the town of Mogy-mirim and kept in custody in a planter's house for a long time thereafter. Another cause for bitter complaint-and it is one which is constantly coming to light—is the treatment accorded the wives and daughters of colonists on many of these plantations. Men who have been reared in the midst of slaves and whose ideas of morality are never permitted to interfere with the gratification of every passion, are little apt to respect the rights and liberties of their indentured laborers. Under such a system, and with the countless complaints that have been sent in by deceived and outraged colonists, is it surprising that the Italian government should now seek to stop the tide of emigration to this country? Is there anything wrong in its effort to protect its own people, even when under a foreign llag? The plain truth is that there is abundant cause for this action and that the remedy for it is here in Brazil. When this country abolishes all such labor laws as that of 1879, and when Brazilian planters learn to treat free laborers like men, not like animals, then there will be no occasion for the Italian government to warn its people against coming here.

#### TELEGRAPH COMPETITION.

The London Times of the oth ultimo contains the following dispatch from its special correspondent at the Berlin telegraph conference, under date of September 8th :

In to-day's sitting of the Tariff Committee the representative of Brazil submitted a propusal to refluce the transit rates over the Brazilian land lines by 25 per cent., compling this offer, however, with a stipulation that in consideration of such reduction the State lines in Brazil should be considered the cheapest route, and consequently that all European States should agree not to forward messages for Brazil and South America without designating the route. On behalf of the cable administration it was shown that inasmuch as a reduction on the Brazilian land lines would neces tate a similar lowering of tariff by the cable company the request of Brazil was inadmissible, as with equal tariffs it would remain impossible for the European ailministration unduly to favour any particular route. The ultimate decision of the question was deferred, but the general sense of the Tariff Committee is against the proposal, the more so as it contravenes the existing rules of the con-ventum. A settlement of existing differences between the relegiaph administration of the government of Brazil and the cable companies, which seem to have good reason to complain of the treatment which they have received, would appear to be very desirable; but of course these private questions are beyond the province of the Conference

It is to be regretted that the Brazilian representative. Barão de Capanema, has so far forgotten the proprieties as to introduce his private disputes into an international congress. As the director-general of the Brazilian system, his influence at the Berlin conference must necessarily be very great. When, therefore, he undertakes to use that position and influence to secure an international agreement not to send dispatches by a private line which holds a privilege from the government which he represents. he does a thing which can not fail to discredit him in the eyes of the world. Open competition is a principle which men generally recognize as just and tair, and in the case of a company whose enterprise was founded upon the grant of certain specific rights and favors, such a competition should be rigidly maintained by the government making the grant. Instead of doing this, the Birão de Capane ma seeks to secure an accord between the States represented at Berlin to send their messages only by the Brazilian land lines, which is equivalent to an agreement to ruin the Western and Brazilian cable company. The Barão de Capanema is known to be a good hater, but in this instance he has surpassed himself. He should remember, however, that although Brazil has forgotten her sovereign obligation to both respect and protect private rights, there is still enough of that sentiment elsewhere to prevent any such international accord as this.

#### NATIONAL BANK LAW.

The following is the project as reported by the pecial committee to the Chamber of Deputies: The General Assembly resolves :

Art 1.—The government is authorized, for the complete extinction of paper money:

deti.—The government is authorized, for the complete extinction of paper money;

§ 1.—To facilitate through all the Empire life establishment of lanks of issue which is to be convertible integold and to be legal lender in public departments and for private lebts; the tanks to deposit, in guarantee of the said issue, honds of the procernment at 4 per cent. interest per annum, which will be issued for this purpose exclusively.
§ 2.—To give the new hards, and such of those, after any organized, as may desire to use the right expressed in § 1, authority to employ part, or all of their capital in the said bonds, with an obligation, however, to keep disposable, in gold, as a fullion teserve, 30 per cent. of the value of their issue, which will be always redeemable in gold at sight.
§ 3.—For the hetter guarantee and fiscalization,

which will be always resteemable in gold at sight \$3.— For the heter guarantee and fiscalization, and to render uniform the issue throughout the country, the Treasup will be charged with the printing of the currency, which will be delivered in the capital by the Treasury and by its agencies in the provinces to the respective lands.

\$\$\frac{4}{4}\$ — The deliveries of currency, in priorition to the capital of the lanks, will be effected at the rate of 60 to 90 per cent. of the nominal value of these bonds at per cent, per annum, which bonds the said lanks must deposit in the Treasury.

\$\$\frac{5}{5}\$ — The government will have the right to sell, in public auction, the bonds deposited by lanks which during the right properties, and will immediately pay in full the holiers of these notes, in gold.

\$ 6 — lanks organized under the present law will be chirtered for 20 years; upon the expiration of this peoled, the Legislature may authorize the government to liquidate hem, or to continue the charter aspirenmentanees may determine.

6 7 — the government will never avail of the censur-likexpedient of new issues of paper noney, and will destroy that existing, to its emploies extinction in proportion as the banks enter with this currecy in payment of the bunds as fixed in § 1.

§ 1.

§ 18 — This law will only come into force when banks are organized that have employed 150,000,000 in the bonds referred to in § 1; upon this the government will be obliged to declare that such of the present money as may be in circulation is not legal tendir, and must decree that the payment of duties and taxes will only he made in hallion [metal] pr in convertible hank notes.

§ 9.— In convertible bank nodes.
§ 9.— In organize the regulamento for the execution of this law, which will be duly submitted to the Legislature for approval.

Art 2.— All dispositions to the contrary are revoked.

### Provincial **N**otes

-A severe frost was experienced about Curytiha,

-From Valença, Rio de Janeiro, O Paiz hears that the September coffee blossoming was excellent.

-Over one half of the applications for regis tration for the next elections in Campinas are to be republicans.

-According to the Artista, of Rio Grande, the cold has been so intense in that province as to cause the death of several persons by freezing.

-Sevenil deputies in the Rio de Janeiro prov incial assembly have publicly announced conversion to republican principles.

-Mogy guassii, São Paulo, was visited by a hail storm on the 30th ult., but fortunately it was of so short duration as to cause very little damage.

-A severe hail storm visited the municipality of Atibaia, São Paulo, on the 29th ult. causing a consulerable damage to the coffee plantations of that locality.

-The new president of Parana, Dr. Escragnolle Taunay, took formal possession of his office on the 28th ult., about 2,000 persons — more than half foreigners - witnessing the ceremony.

-The senatorial election in Pará has rethe triumph of the conservative ticket with the names of Cantan, McDowell and Siqueira Mendes. The Emperor's choice will be one of these three.

-The reports from Botucatú, in the south of São Paulo, state that the coffee blossoming there is most abundant, and the prospects of a heavy crop are exceptionally good.

-Sister Mary of the Purification, a nun in the Sta. Thereza convent, S. Paulo, has freed eight slaves, and young ones, too, that she had inherited. Good for Sister Mary!

-- The Guaripocaba, of Bragança, São Paulo, has the most flattering notices of the coffee blus soming from that and neighboring municipalities and says that it is many years since anything like

-According to the Diario de Santos the receipts of coffee at Santos in September amounted to 154,901 hags, making a total of 401,067 bags since July. The total exports were 124,447 bags in September, making 375,153 hags since 1st July

-The Pernambuco correspondent of O Paiz, in his letter published on the 1st inst., gives a long account of the action of the members of the As-sociação Commercial there, in relation to the ulter desregard by the Chamber of Deputies of their demands as formulated by Sr. José Mariano. Trouble is not impossible there.

-According to the Reforma, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the cost of surveying some public lands near Pelotas in small lots, for the purpose of disposing of them to immigrants, was something over 1,200\$ a lot, a price which no immi-grant can pay. This is the system which the land grant can pay. This is the system which the land office considers so perfect that it is unwilling to consider any other!

-The town of Tatulty, São Paulo, is just now turdened with an exceptionally large number of beggars afflicted with elephantiasis. Owing to the impotence of the local government in such matters, the juiz de direito of the place has petitioned the provincial government for authority to send the unsightly creatures to an asylum.

-The convicted murderer Charles Jones, and two other prismers in the Santos jail, attempted an escape on the morning of the 4th inst. by cutting their way through a partition into an adjoining room, whence, with a cord made from the mats on which they slept, they undertook to descend into the street. The attempt would have succeeded had not Jones thrown a trunk, which he wished to take not Jones thrown a truns, wince the winds or back with him, down into the street. This attracted the attention of the sentinel, who saw Jones descending. In his haste the latter fell and sprained his ankle. All three were captured. Jones has since been confined in the São Paulo penitentiary.

-The public lighting of Bahia in August cost

-The September receipts of the Alagôas custom house were \$1,394\$621.

-Ao epidemic of maligoant fever is reported from the district of Muana, province of Para.

-The Pará provincial government has renewed its contracts with the Amazonas and Marajó navigation companies.

-The long continued drouth in the province of I sanley has so reduced the volume of the Parnahyha iver as to nearly step navigation.

—The September receipts of the Babia custom house were general 863,755\$639, provincial 50,078\$739; recebedaria: general 42,616\$691, provincial 56,879\$3117.

-The reports from nearly all the coffee districts of S. Paulo agree in describing the blossoming as extraordinary. Reports from Rio are few in number andrepresent only a small-part of the

-The president of São Paulo has rescinded the contract made last April with various parties for the introduction of Italian immigrants into that province, the latter failing to secure the number specified.

-Compounding a felony does not seem to be a crime in Rio Granile do Sul, where a journal notices that a party had paid 8,000\$ to recover jewellery and valuable papers of the value of some

-The slave Theodoro, who competed so success-- The state Theodoro, who competed so success-fully with the celebrated runner Bargossi at Cam-pinas a few weeks ago, has been set free on pay-ment of cook to be. nent of 900\$ to his master, the maximum price fixed by the Saraiva law.

-The September receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,851\$020 for the city and 23,205\$150 for the rest of the province, against 7,699\$970 and 20,695\$464 respectively for the same month of last year.

The new provincial government of Pará has celebrated a contract for the supply of the city of Para with fresh meat for a period of 30 years at an annual subsidy of 156,000\$. Whether or not the tax-payers want a subsidy for eating the heef thus furnished, we are not informed.

-The minister of agriculture has requested the president of Rio Giande do Sul to have estimates maile of the cost of buoying the new channel to that port. The arise is dated the 5th inst., and it was about time to consider the question, for Providence opened the channel some three months ago.

-Our Pará exchanges announce the flight of Henrique Rehe, book-keeper of the Bragança railway company, after having cashed falsified checks at the Banco Commercial drawn on Messrs. Duvivier & Co., of this city. The total amount of the forgery is 15,000\$. Rehe is supposed to have gone to Cayenne.

-Under date of October 7th, a gentleman of Pinilamonhangaba, S. Paulo, says that on July 30th the spirit of Montgolfier announced to a medium in that province that "the man who is to give direction to balloons, is in Brazil." The inference direction to balloons, is in Brazil. is clear, and we congratulate Sr. Julius Cesar on an important on endorsement.

-The city of São Paulo seems to be overrun with thieves and house-breakers, judging from the ment reports of robberies committed. The feeble and ineffective means employed to check these crimes leads a stranger to inquire: Do the police helong to the fraternity of thieves, or are they cowards? Perhaps our Paulista colleagues will cowards? Perhaps our answer the question for us.

-The epidemic of small-pox in Bahia continues upabated and has now reached alarming propor tions. In the Lazaros cemetery there were 29 small-pox burials last month, and the Diario de Noticias says that the number buried in the Campo Santo must have been equal to this, if not greater. Sixty deaths from small-pox in a single month is a very large number for Bahia.

-Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report that Sr. Silveira Martins was most enthusiastically that Sr. Siveria hardins was into enimosaceany received at Pelotas and Porto Alegre. The liberals of that province are evidently determined to fight hard at the coming election. At Porto Alegre the Rio Grande chief announced his determination to prosecute the new conservative president for the first breach of the law. Considerable alarm prevails in official circles.

—A pitiful sight was presented to the police authorities of S. Sebastia do Paraiso, Minas Geraes, on the 23rd ull., in the shape of a poor slave, nearly naked, and so bruised and cut that it bad taken him four days to make his way into town from his master's plantation, 2 1/2 leagues distant. He had been flogged by an overseer on the 18th, and so savagely that his body was striped and cut all over, and his back exhibited two horrible gashes. The slave, Adao, belongs to a planter named José Custodio de Oliveira. An inquiry was opened by the police, but it is improbable that anything will be done about it. —The Pará provincial assembly has been convoked for the 5th proximo, for a session of 30 days, for the purpose of voting the provincial budget.

—A man sold his wife for 600\$ in S. Paulo, and the Rio Branco, published at Pirassununga, prints the receipt, concealing names because seller, purchaser and sold are living and residing about 36 kilometres from that town.

—On the 1st inst, the "little Chamber," or the provincial assembly of the province of Rio de Jameiro, succeeded in electing its officers. There has been some tall talking across the bay, but whether it is directed to the world in general, or to the electors of those municipalities represented by the speakers, we are unable to discover.

-The September customs receipts at Pernambuco were as follows, compared with the same month of last year:

 Custom house.
 503,5378733
 775,219\$577

 Recebedoria.
 60,056 662
 48,172 81.

 Consulado.
 93,203 116
 64,100 08

Consoladin ....... 93,203 116 64,100 081.

The falling off in customs receipts was due to the additional duties levied on imports by the province, because of which many merchants refused to dispatch their gonds.

—The Municipio, of Casa Branca, São Paulu, of the 4th inst., publishes a remarkable letter from Paris on American affairs. From this we learn that slavery is still kept up in the United States, that a veritable war of classes in raging there, that a man named Pinkerton has organized a band of assassins which he hires out to capitalists to put down strikes and in doing this kill the unhappy people (including women, calidien and the agest) with unspeakable ferocity, and that the cause of all this misery, injustice, outrage and blood-spilling is the "excessive liberalism" of the country. We trust that our São Paulo friends will not yet lose all faith in the United States because of these important Parisian discoveries. Probably no other place in the world could have furnished so important a piece of news.

—A communication from Uberalia, Minas Geraes, to the *Journal do Commercio*, dated 25th ulto, gives the following slave statistics of the municipality for the first six months of 1885:

the first six months of 1885:		
Number of slaves on 31st December Registered during the semester	3,077	
	3,096	
Freed during the semester		
Left the municipality 5	42	
Number on 30th June of which 1,559 were males and 1,495 females.	3,054	
The same communication gives the number of free born children on		
31st December last as	1,198	
R gistered during the semester	52	
	1,250	
Died		
Services dispensed with 5	18	

# RAILROAD NOTES

—The report of the fiscal engineer on the July traffic of the Bahia Central company gives receipts 32,289\$110 and expenses 37,023\$310.

—A station on the D. Pedro II railway hitherto known as Ponte de Coelho (Rabbu's Biidge) is hencefurward to rejoice in the name of Barão de Cotegipe.

—The traffic receipts of the Baturité, Ceará, railway [government line] for the first half of the current year were 109,212\$977 and expenses 104,-847\$537.

—The Paulista company is about to distribute 4,500 shares among the subscribers to the new issue. The first installment of 25% is to be paid in before the 20th prox.

—The September traffic receipts of the Leopoldia railway were 210,888\$156, of which 38,247\$-320 from passengers, 137,747\$890 from merchandise and 30,841\$126 from sail, telegraph, etc.

—At a general meeting of shareholders of the Ituana company at São Paulo, on the 4th inst., duvidends of 7 per cent. for main line and 4 per cent. for the Piracicaba tranch were declared.

-The government has authorized the acceptance of the Rio Grande and Bagé telegraph line, but adds that when the creosted pine posts become useless, these must be replaced by iron, or native

—The fiscal engineer's report for the first six months of 1885 gives the traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil railway at 180,709\$920 and expenses 199,201\$990. Passengers produced 56,935\$300 and merchandise 111,225\$200. Receipts were 64,929\$460 less than last year and expenses 40,872\$570, although 20,000\$ was expended in new rolling stock.

—By decree of the 3rd inst, the period of concession of a railway privilege from Fanceente, Espirito Santo, to Sta. Luzia, Minas Genes, was increased to 90 years. No interest guarantee pertains to the concession, but 90 years seeps a long time.

—The minister of agriculture, under the of the 2nd, has decided that to the general, but to the provincial government pertains the right if granting railways permission to exceed their reovincial privileges and has ordered that work on the Alto-Moriahé branch of the Leopoldina railway, in the province of Rio de Jaueiro, shall be suspended.

—On the 3rd inst. the Sumidouro radway was by decree turned over to the Leopoldina ompany. This should, and prolabily will, be of great advantage to the Leopoldina cumpany; brit will furnish, via the Cantagallo line, a new route to this city. The Sumidouro line was little less than a july, for by itself it could have never madela living.

—Owing to the repeated frambulent dedarations on the part of shippers, the Mogyana company has recently begun opening packages to verify their contents, and with the result of detecting a great many frauds. The favourite plan has been to ship inflammables and other goods which may high freight rates, as "hardware," which pays a low rate. The abuse has largely diminished since the company began opening the packages.

—The Railway News of September 5th publishes some extracts in regard to the railways that centre in Cheago, Untel States, from which it appears that their mileage is 27,682, more than enough to go around the world; 10 toomotives number 5,883, passenger cars 2,618, baggage, mail and express cars 1,382 and all kinds of freight cars 178,066. Chicago has centreing there 50 per cent more than the whole of mileage of the United Kingdom, nearly 11,000 miles more than France, 7,000 more than Germany and 14,000 more than all Russia.

—The Landon correspondent of the Revista da Engenharia, writing under date of the 4th alt., says that the Rio Granded do Sul Railyway Co. is actively seeking capital fur the construction of the line from Cacequy to Uruguayana. It seems that Messrs. Waring Brothers do not wish to build the road for the pice fixed by the government and the latter had given them to the 2 rst September to signify their acceptance, or not. Its stated that Mr. Waring had agreed to give Mr. E. de Mornay, contractor, besides the costs of construction, the sum of £10,000 to accure his serveces, and a further payment of £33,500 in cash and £20,000 in stock. As the line is to pass through an unsettled country, Cacequy heing nothing more than a flag staff on a river lank, these expenditures would seem rather bigh. Roads through new countries ought to be constructed on a a much cheaper basis.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The Penha festa is announced for the 18th inst.

—The Diario de Noticias of the 8th says: "It is said the Emperor will wist the Pedregulho reservoir during the coming week." This will give time to have a ciack, or two, plastered over.

—The Duario Official of the 6th inst. publishes a dispatch of the minister of agriculture to his colleague at the Treasury asking that the French postoffice be paid the halance due it on postages, etc.

—The Manchester house of Frelden Brothers is said to have made a reclamation on the imperial government, through the Brazilian legation in London, for the sum of 328,906\$178, which is a delt of the province of Pernambuco since 1882 for the supply of gas.

—The government has recently received 646,000 treasury notes from the American Bank Note Co. of New York, of which 400,000 were uf 500 reis, 150,000 ml 55000, making an aggregate face value of 1,910.000\$. There is multing like a printing press for the maxufacture of money!

—The million dollar cyclone which the cable reported to bave vivited. Washington, and which was generally thought to be the capital of the United States, seems to have been erroneously located. The place in question was Washington Court-house, a small town in Ohio, which was nearly destroyed.

—We see by an exchange that the Brazilian vice consul at Antwerp had occasion to visit a poor marine from the corvette Nicthersy, who was seriously ill in the hospital there with her-heri. The unhappy state of his afflicted countryman so affected the feelings of the vice-consul, that he immediately had a rosary and prayer-book sent him, and would probably have sent him a crucifix and wax taper besides had his salary permitted. There is nothing like adapting one's grits to the needs of the afflicted.

—The Diario de Noticias says that 14 foundlings were put in the. roda during September, one of whom was over 18 months old.

—The minister of finance has furnished walking tickets to such employés of his department, as duty calls to less agreeable quarters than the carital.

--Sr. Eduardo Callado, late Brazilian minister at St. Petershirg, has been dismissed from the diplomatic service, and also deprived of his title of Constluiro.

--Not to be behind our colleagues of the daily press, we will present gratuitously to any one—who pays 20\$000—one copy of the Rio News for one calendar year.

-On the very same day that the local press notices the gigantic job at the market, the city latters appleal for subscriptions to free slaves on the 2nd December. This is dust for the eyes of the critics.

--The docking and other expenses incurred by putting the Almirante Barroso on a rock in the measured mile, were about 14,000\$. This does not include the discharging of ballast, etc., to lig then the ship.

--The London Treasury agency has been authorized to place 1,800 francs at the orders of the minister in Paris to meet the expenses of translating and publishing the new emancipation project, Good for Le Brian!

—O Paix of the 7th prints extracts from a Portinguese paper relating how a Portinguese gunboat with a crew of 30 men prevented three British crotisers from occupying a position at Ambriz, coast of Africa. They could not have wanted it very much.

—O Pair of the 6th says that four ironclads, giving names, have been towed up close to the Ilha do Governador and sunk! There was no attempt to sell their armor, 4 inches thick, nor to make use of the hulks as stages, etc. Can this he true?

—On the 3rd inst. the custom house authorities seized an important quantity of diamonds and other precious stones, which a passenger by the str. Adria attempted to smnggle in the heels of a pair of hoots. The value of the capture is estimated at so high a sum as 23,000\$.

—The latest coin manufactured at the Mint is a new 100 reis postage stamp. We are glad to say that it will no longer bear that hideous caricature of the Emperor which has disturbed the dreams of so many peaceable people, but, instead, a plain "100." The design is an improvement on the old stamp, but the culor and paper are as hal as ever.

—The Jornal do Commercio and the Darrio Official du not seem to be on extremely cordial terms. The minister of empire seems to have been hasty in authorizing transfers from one verba to another, and the Jornal falls fouls of the government paper for attempting to defend, or explain, the minister's dispatch.

—The Gozeta de Noticias of the 5th in a very able article points out the incompatibility of a monarchy and a confederation and advises the liberal party to concentrate its forces on the emancipation question, leaving that of confederation, upon which the party is divided, for the inevitable solution in the future—the establishment of a republic.

—Barão de Jauré vays in his despatch to the late minister of empire that Brazil was the only American country represented at the Amsterlam on gress for improving the condition of the blind. Whether or no H. Ex. intended a sly criticism in its observation, we leave the president of the Co incil and minister of foreign affairs to decide.

-A curious financial novelty is rumored which we relate as we received it. The government is sail to have heen paying interest on the 1879, 4½ pe cent, gold loan in currency at 17½ excliange, will be sovereigns have been selling at 13\$120, or the equivalent of rather over 18¼. The Banco do Cr dim Real do Brazil has fixed the rate for settling its gold obligations at 18. Who settles this mitter?

.-The movement of immigrants at the government station on the Ilia das Flores in September wis: arrivals 371, departures 378, remaining 17. As to sex, the arrivals were 246 males and 125 fei tales; 189 Italians, 80 French, 47 Portuguese, 29 Germans, etc. Of the departures 128 were fur S. Paulo, 100 for Minas Geraes, 62 for Rio Griande do Sul, 37 for this city, etc. Since the 1st January the arrivals number 2.216.

—O Paiz of the 6th has an amusing account of election tricks. Commencing with a quarrel between the apothesary and the barher (who is also postmaster) of different political creeds in some interior town, the leader of the dominant party, the deputy for the district, the minister and the Entperor are successively drawn in, until the unfortunate combination of shaving and stamp cancelling loses the latter part of his functions to the advantage of the dispenser of drugs, or some member of his party.

—At a recent concert there was a selection from the opera Gioconda executed on three pianos and by ten hands! The local press says it was the "golden key that closed the concert," and we think it well might be. One piano and two hands often produce sufficient irritation to close out a whole neighborhood.

—The president of Matto Grosso has sent a white elephant to the minister of justice in the shape of to Iodians, recently captured in that province. The minister says they should have been turned over to the juice do orphios, but they are now in charge of the police here. What is to he done with them, is the question.

—It is reported in the daily papers that the defalcation at the Monte Pio of the employes of the State is already found to be over 20,000\$. The examination is not concluded, and the suspected person has been granted a writ of habeas corpus by the Court of Appeals. The cause of the recent fire is beginning to appear.

—We infer from an article in the "formal do Commercio" of the 5th, that there is a tribe of Indians in the United States called "Ked Skins" (Pelles Termethes) whose inroads upon civilized society and its agents have been increased by persecution. "Injins is pizen," is a proveth, and it is a well known ethnological fact that the good ones always die young.

—At a meeting of the Sociedale Central de Immigração on the 3rd inst. a very decided expression of opinion was given against a proposition to encourage immigration. It was very properly said that the society could not conscientiously take any such step until the legislature repealed several existing laws which are prejudicial to the well-being of the immigrant.

—On the 5th, a quantity of human hones and part of a vessel were slig out of the Largo lin Paço, where excavations are being made for the surface water drains. It is known that a cemetery existent in olden times about the site of the Imperial Chapel, but how the ship got into the sand where the part of it was found, is not so clear. Perhaps the Musen National will have the matter cleared up.

—We regret to note that the government has issued a patent to Collatino Marques de Souza for a method of making hread, biscuit, etc., which he calls "pho fortificante." "Fortifying hread" looks well on paper, but what poor harassed humanity really needs is something digestible. The next thing patented will pruhably be "ironclad pastry," and then the cry will go up tor a steam-power digesting machine.

. —That political opinions have had much to do with the dismissal and appointment of postmasters all over the country seems undeniable, and we think the Yornal tild well in calling attention to the action of the authorities in casting hundreds of unfortunate more into miscry. With the recommendation of the minister of empire that all neutrality in elections must be observed, the effect of the wholesale dismissals will be merely to increase the republican ranks by these discontented liberals, who, had they been maintained in their places, would in all probability have become excellent conservative electors.

—The police authorities have been coming out strong of late. On the alternoon of the 5th a man was arrested and furcibly carried before the delegado, by whom he was discharged because he had been arrested by mistake. Then another delegado interferes to prevent the flittation of a water in a private house with his measured over the way and, we hear, even threatens Rumeo with deportation if the does not restrain his attentions. Morality must be looked after, of course; but as to arresting a man by mistake, in another country a claim for damages for false imprisonment would soon restrain the zelo of police understrappers.

—Our Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber has just consummated the job of jobs, the very quintessence of jobs! The space hitherto occupied by the small farmers for selling their fruit and vegetables at the market has been let to a firm (who stool a hreakfast at the Novo Mundo on the 5th) and has been covered over with a species of tent, each to contain six persons, who are to pay 400 reis per diem for their occupancy. The Chamber receives 20,000\$ down and 5,000\$ per anum tor nine years; total 65,000\$. There are 53 tents aheady erected,—hut we will give the credit to the Gazzfa de Noticias, which has worked out the problem=:53 tents with 6 tenants 318, at 400 reis per head, 127\$200 per day; 365 days in a year, 46,428\$ per year; 9 years 417,82\$, against an outlay of 65,000\$. For an essentially agricultural country the result does not seem entirely disheartening. The studborn resistance offered by the marketmen has occasioned several puzzlug complications, but the matter was finally settled by the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the minister of empire on the 13th who ondered the thems the top of the 15th who ondered the the first if they so wished.

-The New York Life Insurance Company was authorized to commence business by a decree signed on the 3rd inst.

"The Spanish str Vidal de Sale arrived here on the 9th, but, coming from Barcelona, was ordered for disinfection to Ilha Grande,

-The party charged with the arson of the Monte Pio ol government employés applied for a writ of habeat corpus, which was unanimously refused by the Court of Appeals on the 9th inst.

—The Chalham, of Messrs. Norion, Megaw & Co's, southern line, recently mate the run between Rio Grande and this port in the exceptionally good time of 75 hours, including a six hours' detention at Santa Catharina.

"Mephitic gases that saturate the ambient so as to turn it intolerable," is given as a reason that sea bathers can not have their matilatinal dip at the Boqueirão. These mephilic gases come out of the drains of the Passeio Publico.

—The Jornal do Commercio has commenced publishing chess problems. Very propet and moral; but ecarté, voltarete or poker problems are more to the general taste, not to mention baccarat, lansquenet and roulette.

-- Although the Municipal Chamber declares it must ask for permission to raise a loan of 3,000,000\$ to consolidate its floating debt, at the same time it proposes to increase the number of public school teachers by a few professors of religion

—The minister of war wants to know why a chaplain, in the army is not in full enjoyment of his priestly functions, as the minister fears the reason for his spiritual incompelibility may interfere with his exercising the duties of a military chaplain.

-In olden times persons suffering from hydrophobia were smothered, lest they should injure sound people. Now could not — me only ask a question — a few of our poets be smothered before any more poetical feuillitons are published in the daily papers?

-O Paiz of the 10th notices the arrest of a mother, who had received into her house a slave daughter. This daughter is suing in one of the courts to obtain her liberty. The great emancipation project already produces results to tran-quillize agriculture)

-On the 8th, the minister of agriculture asked his colleague at the Treasury to open a telegraphic credit for £ 1,920 Ilial the Barão de Capanema might pay for some meteorological instruments purchased in Europe. Would the makers not give the Barão 60 days credit?

One of the amusing features of the recent market controversy was an order from the chairman of the committee on justice, Dr. Henrique de Carvalho, instructing the contractors, Oliveira & Cit., to suspend their efforts to coerce the marketmen into occupying their shelter tents. As this contract was executed by the municipal council and confirmed by the imperial government, the authority of Chairman Henrique de Carvalho is somewhat questionable.

-Il is pleasing to note that the painter Victor Meirelles and an assistant are now engaged upon a "panorama" of Rio de Janeiro which is to be exhibited abroad as a part of the new propaganda exhibited abroad as a part of the new propaganda in favor of emigratilin to Brazil. It is needless to add that nothing unsightly or painful will be introduced. The slaves will be without chain and their lacerated backs will be deemly overed, while the colonists will all look contented and happy in vine-emhowered cottages and their children will be seen on their way to school. There is nothing like paint to cover rotten spots.

#### MARRIED.

MACEDO-WILSON. At the Gloria Church on the 30th September ulto, Dr. João Alvares de Azevedo Macedo to Alice, second daughter of Edward Pellew Wilson Jr., Esq., of this city.

#### DIED.

On the 14th of August, at his residence at Chacão, Pernambuco, EDWARD FENTON, formerly of Sheffield, England, aged 72 years.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

PUBLICATION'S RECEIVED.

Report of the Directors and statement of Accounts of The Southern Braillian Rio Grande do Sul Rallway Co., Liunited, to 30th June, 1885; resented to the shareholders at the annuals general meeting held in London on 18th September last. It shows that the gross traffic receipts for seven months since opening at the line (and Dec., 1884) were £27,600 32 tod, and expenditures in Brail £24,629 117 2d, leaving a balance of £3,060 127 7d, which more than sufficed to cover the expenses in England. A dividend of 3 ½ % from guarantee was declared, making a total of 7% for the year.

A Situncian Addicionities, by Conselbution Shave

was declared, making a total of 7% for the year.

A Situação Abolicionista; by Conselheiro Ray Barbosa. Rio de Janeiro: Typ. Central, 1885. An address before the Confederação Abolicionista at the Polyteman Illeatre on 240 of August Iast, in which the present atate of the emuncipation question, particularly as affected by the Saralva project, was ably discussed. Those who would see many of the absurdities and deceptions of the Saralva law should read this little pamphlet.

#### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 14th, 1885 Batik mis of exchange on Loudon to-day. 18% d.
Persent value of the Brazilina mil reis (paper). 671 cs. gold do do do do it US.
Value of \$1.00 | \$4.50 pcf. st. stg. ... 36 sc. cts.
Value of \$1.00 | \$2.50 pcf. st. stg. ... 36 sc. cts.
Value of \$2.10 pcf. stg. ... 37 pcf. stg. ..

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

October 3.—The banks opened at unchanged rates, vir. 1884 on Jourdon, 335 on Paris and 449 on Humburg at 1884 on Jourdon, 335 on Paris and 449 on Humburg at 500 cm. 200 v. Vor. at sight. On head offices bills were quoted at 18316 and commercial sterling at 1841—18316. In finness business was reported at 324—35 for bank and 326 for commercial. Sovereigns solid at 135100—120, closing with buyers at 135-ray, cellers at 135-ray.

October 5.—The New London and Brazillan Bank advanced rates on London to 18 316 and corresponding rates on other markets. The English Bank drew on head office at 18 316—18 4 and trancs at 327. Sovereigns solid at 18 310—18 4 and trancs at 327. Sovereigns solid at 18 310—18 4 and trancs at 327. Sovereigns solid at 18 310—120, closing with buyers at 138-to, sellers at 138-to.

October 6 ...Rates were unchanged at the banks and market very quiet. Some infling amounts of commercial sterling were done at 18%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 135-100, sellers at 13\$150.

ton, selics at 13\$150.

Cholber 7—The market is all l'quiet at mechanged rates, viz:
bouk setelling 1854—18 316, halter on hend offices and 18\$6
——8 3150 contactini. Bank top Parts 534—183 and on
Hambiug 645—643 and 415 2560—25800 on New York
at sight. Soverigus Sold at 13\$750, closing with buyers
at his price, sellers at 13\$150.

at this price, sellers at 1351s0.

Octube 8. Rates at the binks opened at 1816 on London, the English Itanh drawing an head office at this figure, and the New London and Frankina also it in the affertown would only draw on head office at this rate. There is not mach olding and commercial sering is quested at the extremes of 1831t6—1851t6, with few bills officing Sovereigns sold at

193100-105100, with tew hills offering Sovereigns sold at 13\$150-160, closing Wilh buyers at 13\$150, no sollens. Colober 9--The inastet was very quiet, the English banks diawing on head offices and the natives common the sollens of the sollens of

nt 13\$200.

October 10.—Procket day, and market very quiet at uterlunged rates, viz: 1854 on Loudon, 525—527 ou Paits and 621 on Hamburg at 90 dts. 2850 on New York, at sight, the English banks drawing on better different mercial actifing was quioted at 1854—18516. Sweetigns sold at 173\$400, closing with buyers at 18th price, sellers at 13\$500.

1392000.

October 12...-The market is quiet and rnies are quite ua-changed. In commercial stering something was doing at 1814...18316 and in franca at 253 for bank and 52-32 commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$160. sch lers at 13\$180.

the control of the co

The Banco União de Credito on the 6th invited subscriptious for 250,000 in debentures of roos of the S. Pedro de Aleantara cotton mill, situated in Petropulis. The debentures are at 7 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. siking fund and issued at 95 per cent, and were all taken.

A debenture loan of the Cantarria e Esgotos (water and sewage) company of S. Paulo, has also been offered by the Banco União de Credito. The amount is 2500,000 in debentures of £50 at 135 per cent. The per cent. The control of the control o

—The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, received on the 12th telegraphic advice from the head office in London that a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. 2 p

000 and £ 13,000 is culticu	tor ward.			
-The September recelpt	s of the Sautos custo	m house were :		Octobi
Importation		306,754,5457 2,478 250 207,722 264 15,740 323 3,425 825	Sales for United States durin Sales for Europe do Sailing destances for the Uni Steamer clearances do Clearances for Europe and El Freights by steamer	do ied States (3) sewhere
		536,121\$119	Steamers loading for United	States
-The comparative rece	ips of the Riocu	stom house for	Steames loading for Office	
the first quarter of the pres	cui and his becal ye	ars were:	Stock at Sanros this morning	(g)
	ა884-8ნ 8,ი8>,ვ68\$ე≎ნ	1884-84 8,422,2125041	Receipts during week to 91	
Importation	1,005,530 009	1,971,629 160	Sales for United States down	
Exportation	44,430 400	45,079 130	Shipments to United States	
Sundries	5,838 517	11,055 355	do Europe	
Dillion Co			Steamers loading for Unite	
	10,038,467\$852	10,449,975\$689		

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

Capital	€ 1,000,000
do pald up	500,000
Reserve Fund	225,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1885. Assets. 

Bills discounted	1,791,212	
Bills receivable	1,190,772	480
Head office and branches	5,564,899	040
Loans, current accounts etc	4,233,436	
Bonds of Gold Loan 1879	1,891,862	550
Securities for accounts current, etc	6,454,746	760
Cash 36-12-6-7	2,902,757	330
	28,474,132	1250
Luabilities.		- 1
Capital subscribed defeated formatters	8,888,888	
Deposits in account current	378,954	750
. 3, 6 and to days notice	3,595,292	
30 and 60 days notice	523,908	640
fixed maturity	8,147,067	390
Securities for accounts current, etc	7,602,521	850
Sundry accounts	5,178,66?	240
Bilis payable	158,835	910
The state of the s		

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1885.
For The New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
W. H. Billon, acig. Manager,
Padro J. de Sonza, Accountant. DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

and freight by steamer	do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 15t. per 10 kilos expenses	Exchange on London, private	State of the market.	Sales for Europe bags	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts vesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
715 C	3.500	9	4,350	18% d	firm	1	9,000	- I0,000	337,060	Oct. 3
716	3,500	9	4,350	781	firm	1	2,000	24,000	356,000	Oct. 5
7 9116	5,300	91116	4.350	183%	firm		8,000	17,000	341,000 .	Oct. 6
7 1/2	3,500	9	4.350	181/4	firm		1,000	13,000	349,000	Oct. 7
7 %	3,500	9	4.350	181/	firm		5,000	15,000	356,000	Oct. 8
736	3-500	40	4.350	7881	firm	1	5,000	I1,000	358,000	Oct. 9
71%	3,500	9.	4,350	181/	firm		6,000	12,000	350,000	Oct. 10
71%	n 500	9	4.350	781	firm		8,000	23,000 *	312,000	Oct. 12
7 3/5	3,500	9	4,350	781	firm		9,000	15,000	306,000	Oct, 13

Sales for United States during the week
Sales for Europe do do
Sales for Europe do do
Sales for Europe do do
Sales for Sales for United States
Steamer Ceanuaces do (2)
Cleanuaces for Europe and Elsewhere.
Freights by steamer.
Steamers loading for United States. 50,000 ... 14,000 ... 44,000 ... 30 c & 5% 14/6 & 5% Stock at Sarros his morning. 2
Receipfi during week to f and Oct. 3
Sales fr United Sintes during week of Europe do Shipunejas for United States do do Stemens solding for United States. 4
Stemens localing for United States.

October 10th

Sales for Entrope do do	54,000	*1
Sailing dearances for the United States	14,000	
Steamet clearances do (3)	47,000	**
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	30,000	
Freights by steamer	30 €, &	500
du sail	12/6 80	5%
Steamers loading for United States	3	
Stock at Sanros this morning	170,000	bags
Receipts during week to 9th Sept	41,000	**
Sales for United States during week	2,000	
do Енторе 16	70,000	+1
	4,000	11
do Europe do	52,000	10
Steamers loading for United States	1	

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	00	
20		
90	., Leopoldina R R. 200\$ 173 500	
16	Previdente Insurance Co 44 000	
(	October 5.	
20	Six per cent. apolices	
×5	do	
	Sovereigns	
000		
926		
20	Banco Brazil 252 coo deb. Grão Pará R R 94 %	
27	deb. Grao Para R. R	
762	Nacional de Navegação 2 series b.o. 3r Dec.	
	prem	
	Garantia Insce. Co 185 000	
37	hyp notes Banco Predial 701/4 %	
30	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
	(gold 5%) 84 000	
(	October 6.	
3	Six per cent apolices r,089 000	
23	do	
00\$	do 11	
	do	
200	do Prov. Rio 103 %	
500\$		
124	Bauco Brazil #50 000	
16	Banco Rural 187 000	
200	Sorocabana R.R	
240	deb. do 1005	
Bor	Leopoldina R.R. 2008 173 500	
20	fardim Botanico tramway 145 000	
*	Nacional de Navegação a series 180 000	
460	Nacional de Navegação a series 180 000	
460	Nacional de Navegação a series	
460	Nacional de Navegação a series	
460	Nacional de Navegação a series 180 000	

0	ctober 7.			
	Six per cent	apolices .		1 <sub>1</sub> 088 000 108 %
			Grande	io8 %
2,000	Sovereigns	Prov. Kr	Grande	13 130
2,000 28 60	Macahe and	Campos R.	R.,	110 000
_9	Leopoldi	ns R. R. 20	Grande	175 000
8á	Nitherohy tra	mway	-10/	-# 145 000 TOD 000
7 50	Navegação Pa	mista	/ ///	110 000
13 50	Doens D. Per	iro II	old mine	r33 000
roo	Pureza L	zine		200 DrO
120	hyp. notes Ba	anco Prediat	al do Brazil (60	72 %
129 348	ıı do	(gnld 506	٠٠,٠٠٠	87 000
35	11 00	do		
U	ctober 8.		y and a Issue. r and a Issue. rac cotton mill. Real do Bra	
46	Six per cent.	apolices		1,000 000
43,000\$	Gold Loan 18	79 41/2 96		1,255 000'
3,290	do	200	÷	13 160
50	Grão Pará R.	Minos R R		235 000
30	Jardim Botan	co trainwa	y	:46 000
87	Villa Isabel	de Alcania	ra cotton mil.	220 000
100	hyp. notes Ba	nco Predia		72 %
100	., Ba	5%)	Real do Bri	3211 87 000
. 6s	11	do		88 500
. 5	Six per cent.	apolices	r, Rio v, Rio Grande c.R	1,088 000
1,000\$	du	•••		1089 000
2,0000	do	Pro	, Rio	ro3 %
78	Banco Brazil	Pro	13th	par
72	Campos and	arangola F	t.R	130 000
200	Carris Urbane	s Iramway	13th	278 000
431	deb. S. Pedro	de Alcanti	ara cotton mill.	95 %
70 84	Ba	uco C. Re	al do Brazil (6	96] 71% %
280	14	do	(gold 500) I set	ries 80 000
	basalian .			
	cionei io.			S
1,500	Sovereigns	aponces	ld mine Real do Bri [gold 5%] 1 sei do 2 se	13 160
30	Leopoldina R	.R		137 600
72	den. do	200sp		174 000
100	S Christovac	tramway.	/	300 000
5	Fidelidade ln	sce. Co:		230 000
30	Pureza U	zine	na mne	200 000
38	hyp. Holes	Banco C.	Real do Bra	nzil
106		do	gold 5%  1 set  do 2 se  6%i	ries 92 500 ries 91 000 71 1/4 1/6
100 30	**	do do	[69h]	71 1/2 1/4
	october 12.			/- /*
	ctoper 12.			
27	Six per cent. Honco União	de Credito.		1,085 000
150	Banco C. Re	al de S. Pa	w. d	57 000
49 93	den. do	200\$		174 000
15	Grão Pa	rá R.R 61/2	%	94 % 204 000
170	deb. Ferry C	0		97 %
48	Bureza	d'El Rey g	old mine	200 000
100	hyp. notes E	lanco Brazil	Dark de Par	par
50	,, B	anco C.	gold 5"/al 2 ser	ies groop
300		do	do do	93 000 95 000
71	**	do	(0%)	72 %
	Six per cent	applice.		1.085 000
28	do		Di- 6	1,086 000
4 4	Banco Rural	Pro	v. Kio Grande	290 onc
7	Macahé and	Campos R.	R	110 000
26	uco. Leopold	tramway x	d.,	223 000
	Villa Isabel			
174	Villa Isabel Nitherohy Brazileira de	do Naveración		155 000
50 21	Villa Isabel Nitherohy Brazileira de Integridade I	do Navegação nsce Co		297 000 140 000
50	Villa Isabel Nitherohy Brazileira de Imegridade I Docas D. Pe hyp. notes	do Navegação nsce Co dro 11 x. c Banco C.	Real do Bra	297 000 140 000 21 129 000
50 21 100 80	Villa Isabel Nitherohy Brazileira de Integridade I Docas D. Pe hyp. notes	do Navegação nsce Co dro 11 x. c Banco C.	Real do Bra	297 000 140 000 129 000 129 000
21 100	Six per cent. do do Banco Rural Macahé and deb. Leopold Villa Isabel Nitherohy Brazileira de Integridade I Docas D. Pe hyp. notes	do Navegação nsce Co dro 11 x. c Banco C.  do	Real do Bra gold 5º/o] 1 ser do 2 ser	297 000 297 000 140 000 211 129 000 2211 1129 000 1210 1129 000

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 14th October, 1885.

#### Exports.

Coffee.—We have again to note a considerable business reported, which it is supposed was done some time back, as exchange against it does not appear. The sales have been more equally divided, Europe now taking a fair share. Yesterday brokers advanced their quotations to the prices given below, at which the market is reported to be very firm. Receipts are again rather smaller on the average. Nearly all advices from the interior give excellent prospects for the coming crop both in this province and in that of S. Paulo: rain was needed, but has apparently appeared at the right moment.

Sales since our last report have been:

8,3,320 bags for United States
75,712 n. Europe

75.912 , Europe 12,562 , Elsewhere 177,796 bags.

Oct

l'h	e cl	earances have been:	
i	Unit	ea States:	bags
ı.	3	Baltimore Amer bk Gamaliel	10,024
	3	New York Br str Thales	7,614
	3		12,622
	3	Galveston Br str Mt. Edgecumbe	18,500
		New Orleans do	12,000
	6	New York Nor bk Skjold	10,000
	8	Baltimore Br str Glenisla	20,141
į	9	Galveston Ger lug Diana	
	10	New Orleans Br str Delambre	
	10	New York Belg str Hipparchus	19,566
	E	urope :	
:L	3	Hamburg Ger str Paninagud	. 71271
	5	Antwerp ; Okio	9,000
	5	Bordeaux Fr str Gironde	\$,184

5	Antwerp ;, Okio	9,000
5	Bordeaux Fr str Gironde	\$,184
8	Liverpool Br str Valparaiso	1,100
9	London Elbe	6,175
	Antwerp do	1,300
	Gothenburg do	500
10	Hamburg Nor bg Ephraim	700
12	do Ger str Buenos Aires	11,972
12	do ,, Graf Bismark	7.704
	Antwerp do	1,500
	Bremen do	
82	Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	6,771

Elsewhere:	Imports.	SHIPPING NEWS.	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
Det. 3 Valparaizo Br str Araucania	Descripte have been considerable in Pine; tifree	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	DATE NAME WHEREFROM CONSIGNED TO
8 River Plate Fr str Niger	cargoes of Pitch, two lots of White, two cargoes of Swedish and a cargo of Spruce. Flour neceipts are moderate and the market is firm, though prices are a trifle lower. Kerosene has	OCTOBER 5.  GREENOCK-Swed bk Akerjhelm; 344 tons; Largen; 51 ds;	Oct. 3 Araucania Br Liverpool* 241 Wilson Sons & C A. Fiorita 3 Paranagua Gr Rosario* 22d E. Johnston & C
The daily average since the 1st inst is:	become flatter and a sharp decline is shown. Lard is iso weak.	coal to J. C. Pacheco.  CARDIFF—Br bk Sheila; 695 tons; Ryan; 60 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.	3 Chatham Br Porto Alegre 7d Norton, M'w & C 5 Provence Fr Naples* 22d Karl Valais & C Cloude Fr River Plate 28d Hers Maritimes
against z6,224 ,, in 1884	FlourReceipts since our last have been:	Watson, Ritchie & Co.	5 Ohio Gr do 8a H. Stoliz & C 7 Europa Ital Genoa 19d A. Fiorita Valuaraizo Br Valuaraiso 16d Wilson Sons & C
14,396 11 11 1882 11 17,110 1, 1, 1881	Parauagud from River Plate:	Newcastle—Ger bg Hausa; 25r tons; Bovin; 65 ds; conl to J. C. Pacheco.	7 Hipparchus Big River Plate 5d Norton, M'w & C 7 Delambre Br Imbituba 2½d do 8 Niger Ft Bordeaux* 17d Mess. Maritimes
17,273 , 1880 Brokers' quotations this morning were:	Gironde do:	ILHA DE MAIO—Ger bk J. F. Pust; 414 tons; Niejahr; 30 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co.  MACAO—Swed bk Lisboa; 146 tons; Hansen; 22 ds; salt to	g Teniers Blg Liverpool* agd Norton, M'w & C
per 10 kilos per airoba Washed 4\$490 5\$920 6\$6008\$700	Ohio do: 2,500 hags 1,250	Max. Nothman.  OCT. 6.	1 - A shippen By Souter of Hard Dand & C
Superior nominal nominal Sood first	Hipparchus do:	HAMBURG-Ger bg Horizout; 163 tons; Lange; 66 ds; sundres to Heimann Stoltz & Co.	11 Buenos Aires Gr do 19h E. Johnston & C 12 Sirio Ital Genoa 18d J. N. Vincenzi & F
Regular first	Elbe do:	LONDON-Nor bk Ibis, 456 tons; Christensen; 56 ds; cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co.  BRYINSWICK-Nor bk Nov; 582 tons; Steinert; 68 ds; pine to	T3 Canning Br Porto Alegre* 7d Norton, M'w & C  DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
Good second 3 540 — 3 680 5 200 — 5 400 Ordinary second 3 060 — 3 340 4 500 — 4 900	Codorus 1,500 brls.	Francisco Clemente & Co.  —Amer Ing Chas Platt; 600 tons; Sharp; 68 ds; pine to Wenceslau Guimaräes & Co.	DATE NAME WHIRE TO CARRO
Capitania	Castilla	to Wenceslau Gnimaraes & Co.  Br bk British Queen; 404 tons; Connell; 72 ds; pine to order.	Oct. 3 Ataucania Br Valparaiso* Sundries
Stock was this morning estimated to be 305,000 bag.  Vessels loading and to load.	New Light do:	BAI-TIMORE—Amer bg Alice; 296 tons; Berner; 67 ds; sim-	Mt. Edgecu'e Br New Orleans Coffee Advance Amer New York* Sundries
bags   New York Amer bk Shawmut	Codorus 2,050 brls, Mi, Vernon 1,500 ,,	Operto-Port bk Triumpho; 477 tins; Amelias; 47 ds; sindires to Vinya Miranda Leone & Co	4 Rosse Blg do do 4 Donati Br Santos do
do   Big str Teniers   21,000   do   Amei str Finance   10,000   do   Swed bk Akerhjelm   7,000	Silver Spring 1,000 , 4,550 ,	NewCastle-Ger bk Stella; 193 tons; Freess; 59 ds; coal to D. Pedro H railway.  New York-Br bk Mark Twain; 76s tons; Melvin; 71 ds;	V. de Sanios Fr 5 Paranagua Gr 5 Thales Br New York Coffee
Baltimore Amer bk   Adelaide     6,000     do   New Light     5,000   do   Amer lug   E. A. Sauches   4,000	Sales since our last report have been about 19,000 brls, and	NEW YORK—Br bk Mark Twain; 765 tons; Melvin; 71 ds: sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co. Macao—Br bk Merle; 281 tons; Roberts; 19 ds; salt to	6 Girunde Fr Boideaux* Sundries 6 Ohio Gr Breinen* do 6 Provence Fr River Plate* do
do Amer bg Alice	stock in first hands is estimated to be:	R, Lundgren & Co, OCT. 7.	8 Valparaiso Br 8 Europa Ital 9 Glenisla Br Baltimore Coffee
London and Antwerp Br str Neva 5,000	3,000 brls. Trieste 40,400 , American . 6,600 , River Plate	ILHA DO SAL-Port lug Uuião; 314 tons; Castanheira: 39 ds; selt to Manoel C. da Silva Filho & Co.	6 Hannover Gr Go do
Hamburg Ger str Rio	50,000 bils.	OCT. 8.  Cal Diff—Br ship Dovenby Hall; 1998 tons; Cunningham-	to Delambre Br New Orleans Coffee to Hipparchus Blg New York do
do Fr str Ville de Fernantouco.         18,000           Marseilles Ital str Adria.         18,000           Trieste Aust str Jokai.         7,000           Genoa Ital str Matteo Bruzzo.         2,000	Brokers quote the market film and fairly active at the following quotations:	41 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.  OCT. 10.	13 Buenos Aires Gr Hamburg* do 12 Graf Bismark Gr Bremen* do
	Trieste 16\$000—18\$500 Richmond 1st 18 000—19 000 , 2nd 17 500—r8 000	CAI DIFFBr lug Hebe; 242 tons; Pagel; 51 ds; coal to Wil-	13 V. de Santos Fr Havre* do 13 Siriu Ital River Plate do
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.	2nd 17 500—18 000 Baltimore 181 18 500—19 000 2nd 17 750—18 000 Western & Int. 16 000—18 500	-Br lug Sabrina; 316 tons; Shepherd; 49 ds; coal to	* Calling at intermediate parts
Receipts Sales U En Ca Els Total Sack Stock Average do Exchang	Chile Reminal River Plate 16 000—16 500 New Zealand nominal	Ngwport Br bk Clarence; 1032 tons; Webb; 42 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.  — Br bk Bay of Fundy; 1221 tons; Poster. 51 ds; coal to	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 14th, 1885.
	Pitch Pine Receipts since our last report have	D Pedra H railway.  OCT. 11.	NAME OF S WITHER CONSIGNER
U States Elsowhere Sales Good and, Good and, ange on Lond	been: 421,327 feet per Nor from Brunswick 419,555 n Charles Platt do	CALDIFF—Bi ship Vendome; 1550 tons; Corning: 46 ds; coal to Gistavus Gudgeon.	· IN
esrre	306,447 Bertish Queen do  The first was sold to arrive at about 46\$500: the others	Br ship Auglo-American; 1533 tons; Smith; 58 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	A merk att sp. J. W. Marr. 1245 Sep. 11 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C bk Shawmit 444 15 New York Phipps Bros & C
averag	al about 44\$500 Brokers quote markel steady at these quotations.	NB /CANTLE—Nur bk Aalestuud; 279 tons: Schage; 56 ds; ct al to Wilson Sons & Co.	bk Adebute 370 23 Ballimore, I de Soura & C
d dr uno	White Pine -Receipts are: ro8,000 feet per Mark Twain	Rate Work—Amer lug E. S. Potoell; 558 tens; Hanna; 30 di sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.  BA: 1FAX—Br. bg. Brasil; 266 tons; Gemaschant; 32 ds; pine	lug Chas Platt 600 Oct. 6 Britiswick W. Gillinaraes & C
ba bags : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	106,000 , E. S. Powell from New York. The former lot was sold at about 112 reis	10 Norton, Alegaw & Co.  PASTERIAC-Br bg Union: 193 ions; Syviet, 49 ds. codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira.	ling E. S. Powell \$58 11 New York Baltimore. Phipps Bros & C
30	and the latter in about 115 reis per foot. Market steady  Spruce Pine —The Brazil from Halifax has arrived	MR 10th.—Nor bg Inga; 153 Ions; Johansen: 83 ds; pine to order.	British  Bird 392 Aug. 6 1 de Maio. 1. Carvalho & C
Oct. 3 18,525 2,000 19,625 — 3,087 24,712 330,000 5,730 5,730 5,730	bringing 1951348 feet, sold at about 33\$000 per doz., which is still the quotation.	Cili isttania—Nor bg Foldin; 279 tons; Andersen; 57 ds: pine to order.  Operato—Port bk Novo Silencio; 350 tons; Silva; 47 ds;	sp Poomili 1199 16 London III distress bk Em. Fielia 598 29 Casiz. L. Carvalho & C bk Pr. Rudolph, 1472 Sep 1 Cncliff Hamilton & Faro
36 000 27 55 05	Swedish Pine —Receipts are : 339 doz, per luga from Memel	sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.	bk Petro Discovering Condition    So King Cerdic
0ct. 4.700	65: p. Foldin from Christiania The latter cargo is on order, and the first was sold at	4c ds; sundries to Eduardo Leopoldo da Silva Ribeiro.  OCT. 12.	sp King Ceofric 1362 sp Callixene 1336 21 Cardiff Hamilton & Faro sp Callixene 1336 22 Cardiff Wilson & Cons & C
8 4	41\$500, red deals.  KeroseneReceipts have been:	CARDIFF-Br bk Cambay, 796 tons; Homphreys; 67 ds; coal	lug St. John 248 sp Esther Roy 1533 Oct Liverpoal Ro Gas C to King Centile 254 sp King Centic 449 sp King Centic
Oct. 77, 74, 340, 340, 340, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	20,800 cases per Mark Twain 1,000 ,, E. S. Powell	ANTWERP—Nor Ing Tabor; 312 tons; Roed; 66 ils; sundries to order.  BALTIMOREAmer bk New Light; 450 tons; Berry; 56 ds;	bk Shiela 695 5 Cardiff D. Peare II R. R
17,100 7,596 3,934 — — 11,530 340,000 5,750 5,750 5,856 0.8 \$/16	from New York. The market is flat at a sharp decline and brokers do not quote invoices to-day at over 7\$000 per case	sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.	hk Br. Queen 404 bk Mark Twain 765 bk Merle 281 sp Dov. Hall 1998 live Hebe 242 locateff We Guimarace & C 6 New York Monteiro, H. & C 6 Macáo R Lundgren & C 8 Carcliff Norton, M'w & C 9 Carcliff Wilson Suns & C
300 00	LandThe New Light from Baltimore brought 1,000 kegs. The market is very weak with invoices quoted at 100-	salt to Hime, Zenha & Silveira	Cardia Monteiro H & C
Oct. 6 13.016 1.300 3.228 - 230 4.758 348.000 5.750 5.200 5.200	405 reis per Ib  RosinReceipts are:	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS	ling Hebe. 242 10 Cardiff Monterio, H & C Uk Chenece. 1032 10 Newport D. Pedro H K K bk lay of Findyl 121 sp. Newport D. Pedro H K K sp. Vendome. 1531 1 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C Deg Borni. 2006 1 Helife. No. Toron, M'w & C Deg Union. 103 1 Helife. No. Toron, M'w & C Paugeline. Hime, Z. & S.
w	300 brls, per Mark Trusin from New York 300 E. S. Powell do	OCTOBER 3.  BARBADOES-Nor bk Rebekkah; 569 tans; Agamp; ballast	be Usion 102 11 Paspehiac, Hime, Z. & S.
Oct 7  14.813 5,292 2.703 55 8,030 355,000 5.750 5,200 18% poc & \$9,000	Quotations are rather nominal at 7\$50011\$500 per brl. according to quality and weight.	OCT. 4.  Baltimore—Br bk Camponero; 275 tons; Kiehne; coffee	uk Callinay 790
2400 200 00 200	Bran - None arrived. Brokers quote at 2\$1002\$300 per bag.	PORT ELIZABETH—Swed lug Emmanuel; 295 tons, Andersen; do.	Morenoglam Glivingstone. 270 Sep. sp Urania 1887 Elok Mimmera. 942 lok Mindet. 437 Guardiff Grae Para R R By Waanbud. 267 bo Mangalah. 171 Fe Cardiff B W. Siny. Westerwick C W. Gross & C bo Mangalah. 171 Fe Cardiff B W. Siny. Westerwick D Jennel Lattwig, W. & C
Oct. 8 10.885 1,861 1,499 2,595 8,885 357.000 5,700 5,200	Turpentine - The Mark Twain brought 460 cases from New York. Quotations at retail are still 480-500 per	OCT. 5.  BARBADOES-Aust bk Cavaliere Krufff; 356 tons; Lucovich;	bk Winnera 942 bk Mindet 437 bg Waarbud 267 bg Waarbud 267 bg Cardiff Gräo Para R R 13 Westerwick C. W. Gross & C
ct. 8 10.885 1,861 1,429 1,595 8,885 5,700 5,730 5,730 5,730 6,8%	kilogramme.  Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:	ballast. Rio Grande-Port bk Andrade Nenes; 234 tons Oliveira-	bk Magilala 1771 lik B. M. Widih 284 16 Memel Hartwig, W. & C lig Byf. Crist'sen 257 Oct. 1 Genoa L. Zignago
Oct 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5,	599 bags per Paraungud 849 Ohio	sundries. OCT. 6.	bg Ninden
Oct 9  12.755 6,060 8,771 - 4,996 19,827 350,000 5,750 5,200 181/4	11581 Elle all trom the River Plate. We may quote at 45000-45200	BALTIMORE Amer bk Gamaliel; 546 tons; Powell; ballast.  OCT. 7.	bk Aalesund 279 11 Newcastle Wilson Sons & C
300 3	per hag.  CodfishThe Union from Paspebiac brought 2,499 tubs	Pensacola-Br ship Superior, 1359 tons; Llewellyn; ballast	lig Foldin 279 11 Christiania. H Stoltz & C lug Tabor 312 12 Antwerp To order
Oct. 10  15.536 40,525 20,596	and 150 cases to dealers. All of late importations are to dealers and retail quotations are about 23\$000-27\$000 for	OCT. 8.  New YORK-Nor bk Skjold; 466 tons; Tonnessen; coffee.	lug E. Hass'miler 317 Sep 25 Macáo To order
	tubs and 24\$000-26\$000 for cases.  Cement Receipts have been:	GALVASTON—Nor bk Griqua; 300 tons; Petersen; ballast.  MACAO—Nor bk La Gitaua; 285 tons; Myhren; do.	Leg E Hassiller   117 Sep 25 Macáo To order   125 Oct.   5 Newcostle   1 C. Pacheco   1 kl   F. Pirst.   44   1 G Horisont.   163   6 Newcostle D Pedro II R.R   1 G New Part   1 G
Oct. 1	100 casks per Haubet from Marseilles 500 Horizont from Hamburg	PERNAMBUCO - Br bg Genea; 461 tons; Davidson; do.  OCT. 9	C . that
518 1	4,067 1, Ibis from London  Quotations are unchanged at 6\$8007\$200 English, 6\$500	PORT ELIZABETH-Br bg Endymion; 255 tons; Penwill; coffee.	
Oct 12 14.999 8.465 11.562 11.562 11.562 5.755 5.756 5.756 5.756 5.756 5.756	6\$700 German and 7\$7008\$100 French. CoalReceipts have been:	PERNAMBUCO-Nor bk Boreas; 437 tons; Svendsen; ballast.  OCT. 10.	bk Cath Doge 856 Sep. 9 Corinto In distress bk Lincelles 749 17 Cardiff Mess Maritimes
14,929 8,463 8,463 11,562 897 23,922 906,000 5,750 5,750 5,750	484 tons per Akerhjelm from Greenock	MACAO-Br lug Cacique; 180 tons; Davies; ballast.  PERNAMBUCO-Ame: lug Edward P. Arery; 550 tons; Har-	n
Oct. 17, 13 30c 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	950 , Agautyr do 3,143 , Dovenby Hall do	PARANAGUA'-Nor lug Salcha; 274 tons, Andersen; do.	bk Christ havn 252 Sep. 9 Carlshamn. Hartwig, W. & C bg Sosk meren 214 9 Memel Duarte, Prado &
Oct. 13 17,166 13,225 4,064 - 336 17,625 395,000 6,050 5,300 18 K	374 Hebe do 471 Sabrina do	OCT. 11. GALVESTON-Ger lng Diana, 375 tons; Heycken; coftee.	Portuguese his Amela Norton (on Feb. 11 Rrimswick A M Norton
	2,422 , Vendome do 2,417 Anglo-American do	OCT, 12.  PAR NAGUA'-Nor lug Gjallarhorn; 236 tons: Leonhard-	hg Haabet 228, Oct 29 Marseilles. Cerl, Dale & C.  **Portugues** ht Am et Norton he Zoni 1981 428 Mars. 91. do Sol. 1. A. M. Norton he Zoni 1981 428 Mars. 91. do Sol. 1. A. M. Norton he Zoni 1981 438 Mars. 91. do Sol. 1. A. M. Norton he Zoni 1981 438 Mars. 91. do Sol. 1. A. M. Norton he Laura Norton 1997 Aug. 81. de Maio. 1. M. Norton he Adelina 328 Aug. 31. de Maio. G. dos Santos he Adelina 328 Aug. 31. de Maio. G. dos Santos he Adelina 328 Aug. 2 Iparto Hins, Z. & S. he Adilança 438 3 Ilha do Sal. Losta Santos & C. he Mariamitha 567 he Adrea. 4618 2 Oporto J. A. G. Santos he Afreca. 6618 2 Oporto J. A. G. Santos he Afreca. 6618 2 Oporto J. A. G. Santos
Totals Since 18t 171.13 10101.7 85.40	1,199 ,, Cambay do 352 ,, Hansa from Newcastle 183 , Stella do	se i; ballast.  OCT, 13.	bk Rita Norton 627 Aug. 8 I. de Maio. A. M. Norton bg I) Auna 228 Aug. 1 I. de Maio. G. dos Santos
Forels  1771,138  1791,138  100,1078  85,104  13.533  201,015	183 , Stella do 402 , Aalesund do 1,498 <sub>11</sub> Clarence from Newport	BARSADOES—Nor bg Orwn, 287 tons; Jorgensen; ballast. ——Br bk .Yema, 67r tons; McNutt; do PER (AMBUCO—Port bk Gratidão; 258 tons; Ferreira; do	bk America
.   2	1,954 , Bay of Fundy do all to dealers and companies.	Per (Ameuco Port bk Gratidae; 258 tons; Ferreira; do	bk Marianinha . 867 bk Alex. Hercul <sup>9</sup> 419 by Tito . 235 bk Afraca 618 26 Oporto Barbora Costa & 26 Oporto Barbora Costa &
Totals ince 1st ji	Hay.—Receipts are 205 bales from the River Plate to dealers.	VictoriaNor bg Eshraim, 184 tons; Knudsen; coffee;	11 m. Land Cat 6 Operto V M Leone & C
Fotals : 1st July : 1st July : 251,076 824,732 824,732 824,050 79,453 335,186	Rice.—There have been no receipts since our last, and	bound for Hamburg.	1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
1 =	bi okers quote invoices at 9\$0009\$200 per bag.	se nann; ballast.	ble Tantad as acil sail de Cal Himse 7 h.C.

1,265 2,089 487 52 113

125 63 393

4,587 268,708

,000 375

1,884

1,086

4,587

59,866 35,561 57,863 6,416 4,070 12,354 8,790 28,393 8,165 31,867

68,888 12,752 18,104 138,237

3,515 26,263

,c86\$00 108 °/o 88 °/•

1 400 July 1885

9 000 July 1885 3 000 Aug. 1885

8 % % July 1885 8½ % Oct. 1885 Oct. 1885

8 500 July 1885

May 1885 Nov. 1884

#### SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS. LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES. September 80th. (In contos de réis or 1:000\$000) EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 19TH. Comme New London Brazilia 99-101 96-98 94-96 | 1879 4/3 | 1 | 1879 4/3 | 1 | 1 | 1879 4/3 | 1 | 1 | 1879 4/3 | 1 | 1879 4/3 | 1 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 1879 4/3 | 187 Assets: Tocastry bills Lits discounted Call Jonnete Lills receivable Lean estate John lean leastes John lean leastes Jorgages Accounts in liquidation. All other Leash 15,000 3,242 12,275 2,597 421 509 1,873 613 501 438 6,055 1,720 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee and Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee Badia a S Francisco 7 per ct. gina: Brazilian Great Southem. Inp. Cent balain Inp 40, 318 12, 206 19, 693 1, 327 2, 075 6, 286 2, 074 26, 122 5, 096 15, 672 5, 459 2,185 5,364 27 1,143 1,313 1,533 1,100 1,417 912 712 14½-15½ 98+100 21½-22½ 8½-9½ 18½-19½ 103-105 79—83 93—95 1,892 315 687 39½-40½ 128-130 105-107 105-17¼ 101-103 109-111 101-103 14½-15½ 93-95 87-89 10-11 72-23 115-118 270 402 664 1,064 683 830 12,019 1,535 14,600 24,029 126, 220 38, 566 23,261 15,706 11,629 | All in efficience | All Linbilities: Capital paulup Cascave fund Circulation Exposits Illis payable Irolis in sispense. Amazon Steam Navigation. English Bank of Rho, Linn. English Bank of Rho, Linn. Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Parl. Ku City Inprovements. do deb 5 per ct. Braz. street tranways, Linn Braz Submarine Tel. West & Braz. Tel. Lin. do defes. 6,000 591 4-444 4:444 9,139 244 6,645 159 27,682 7.764 4.327 588 4,638 416 676 687 773 14,600 11,629 24,020 71/2 71/2 136,330 38,566 23,261 15,706 BONDS GOVERNMENT PERNAMBUCO. VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Adriatico Tapani Albet Oporto Anglesy Liverpool Anglesy Liverpool Anglesy Loudon Albatosa Pensacola Aquita Danswick Pensacola Aquita Danswick Pensacola Aquita Danswick Pensacola Bacchu Cardiff Berest Masselles B. R. Law Glasgow Caubria Liverpool Columba Femandina Rosaile Englisa Helsingfurs Excelsior Buruswick Ererda Lundon Francet Milly Liverpool Grof Exlenberg Antweep Grof Exlenberg Antweep Grof Exlenberg Rosaile Englisa Liverpool Humildale Oposto Gold Tidings Autweep Henry Liverpool Humildale Oposto Ida Cardiff Idana Marselles Jones Liverpool J. M. Brutck Hamburg J. Rosatha Bumwwick Torana Bumwwick Torana Grangemouth Jas. A. Borland Bumwwick Jones A. Borland Bumwwick Cardiff J. B. Rabel Rosain Joposto Letta Loudon Marin Cardiff Mitstapph Balminore Mary Tomest Pensacola Mand Scammell New York Marinda Savannah Mature Grangemouth Marine Oporto Letta Cardiff Mitstapph Balminore Mary Tomest Pensacola Mand Scammell New York Marinda Savannah Mature Cardiff Mitstapph Balminore Mary Tomest Pensacola Mand Scammell New York Marina Cardiff Pretra Berget Liston Rebet Kerr Canliff Royal Tar Cardiff Pretra Berget Liston Rosario From Messis. Henry Forster & Co.'s Market Report, September 24th. 5 Ang NOMINAL VALUE INTEREST KAISSION CHICULATION Sugar - Number of bags received of all kinds of sugar up 1,000\$000 800-200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500-200 1,000 000 1,000 000 to August 31st: 146,003,100\$000 General Apolices, currency...... 220.675,100.5000 2,158,400 000 119,000 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 5 170 132 % 8 Sept. BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES HE-ERPE FINN DIOTA-11 Sept CALLIAL All Banco do Braylla All Runal e Hypothecano All Cammercial do Rio de Janeiro. All Cammercial do Rio de Janeiro. All Cammercial do Rio de Janeiro. All Banco Personal All Banco Personal All Banco Personal All Banco Cambrida All Banco Annalia All Banco Cambrida All Banco Annalia All 7.775.777\$63\$ 254\$000 2,210,038 684 290 000 1,115,76\$ 516 445 000 4 180,000 140 000 850,000 000 200 00 375,000 000 150 000 13,150 655 6 000 13,150 655 6 000 48,064 73\$ 50 000 48,064 73\$ 50 000 48,464 73\$ 50 000 48,464 73\$ 60 000 31,000,000 40,000 12,000,010 60,000 60,000 10,000,010 60,000 10,000,000 10,000,000 20,010 20,000 20, 31 Jitly 30,000 All All 5,000 7 Sept 30,000 12,500 Ail 1,577 28 Ang 25 Ang. 29,754 5 Sept. 65,000 23,591 8 Sept. L 28 Ang All 4, 30,000 All 40,500 41350 All 11 July 14 Aug. 200 200 200 200 200 200 FOREIGN MARKETS 1,000,000 800,100 8.100,000 970,000 1,200,000 495,000 1,000,000 3,800,000 3,100,000 14 Sept. CEVLON. The following paragraph shows that the coffee fungus is privating in the Eastern Archipedago the same deadly course as it took in Ceylon: 200 200 200 200 pursuing in the Eastern Archipelago the same deadly course as It took in Ceyloir "Batavia, 11th July.— Regarding the coffee leaf-disease in Mid Java, a Samnaing newepaper gives some discouraging figures familished by Mr. MacGillarray, of the Sationgoy estate, on which, in 1884, the crop was only between one-third and one furth of that gathered in 1883. The information bore upon about 190 estates which, during 1881, as compared with 1883, land suffred heavily more or less according to their respective height above scalevel, but whose collective yield in 1884 amounted to only 25,105 pixels against 6,187 in 1883. On some of these estates, the outturn left from 1,800 to 120 pixels. Taken altogether, it appears that in 1884 companied with the previous year the collective crep on these 29 estates was short to the value of eleven hundred thorsand guiddess, some of them bearing a disproportionate share of the loss.—Batavish Digibid.—Observer Aug 5 All 6,984 14 Aug 7 Sept. 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 100 15,50 1,980,000 1,500,000 6,000,000 400,000 1,200,000 350,000 270,000 All 4,000,000 10,000,000 1,000,000 305,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 5,300,000 468,000 832,000 500,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 6,000 27,000 Another table gives the monthly shipments of coffee, tea, ciuchona back, cocoa (chocolate beans), and cardamoms. The distribution for the year can not full to be of interest, and the suidden Jump in the case of cardamoms during the closing month of last year and the heghning of this year is very -Alt 2,500 \$1000,000 \$10,000 300,000 \$750,000 4,000,000 15 remarkable : SHIPMENTS EACH MONTH OF 1884 AND 1885 1,853 All Coffie: #40,000 000 230 000 200,000 000 525 000 191,750 000 185 000 67,941 405 22 000 200,000 000 62 000 300,000 000 140 000 38,165 174 39 500 lb. SANTOS. 13,738 97,595 116,248 188,540 319,969 161,657 501,943 125,050 309,501 31,333 36,756 22,555 22,260 10,273 19,645 21,120 15-513 7,866 12,212 31,564 rom Messes, John Bradshavo & Co. Market Report, dated ast October. dated set October. COPPER—During the first port of the month our market ruled ateady, but on the 15th owing to a demand for new crop, it became firmer, resulting subsequently in an advance in prices, as compared with our last report, of about 12, per ewt, or 1½c, per lb. Receipts have averaged 5,755 bags, against 6,655 bags in 188 and 5,405 bags in 188, Sales during the month: United States 45,000 bags, Europe 110-000 bags, Rio and coastwies, 1,991 total 15,670 bags. Scoks are to-day 134,000 bags, against 135,000 bags last month: All Gloria MASECIN All Gloria GAS CIMPANIES All Rio de Janeiro All Nictheory All Nictheory All Nictheory All Nictheory All Agricola de Campys. debentures. All Docas de Pedro II debentures. All Carrengese Finninense. 100 Commercio e Lavoura All Associação Commercial. Al Al Associação Commercial. Al Al Associação Commercial. Al Al Pastori Agricola e Industrial. All Pastori Agricola e Industrial. All Pastori Agricola e Industrial. All Carrenges de debentures. de debentures. do Porto Peliz do All do debentures. do Porto Peliz do All do debentures. do Porto Peliz do All do debentures. All do debentures. do Porto Peliz do All do debentures. All deservicos Martimos. All Telephonica ... 172,748 830 35 000 309,501 147,188 85,375 171,381 2,500 All 200 500,000 260 0011 55 000 - 5,766 353 24,870 17,500 7,500 All & 20 6750,000 Total... 50,000 1,200,000 | 1,38,500 | 13,8,500 | 13,8,500 | 13,8,500 | 13,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 1 1885. 291,266 161,735 204,119 331,138 438,096 660,230 508,138 934,183 748,973 559,472 1,103,975 1,025,262 1,647,412 1,042,805 1055. January... 56,986 February... 42,163 March... 30,957 April... 24,265 May... 20,050 June... 13,105 July... 19,313 23,040 12,615 10,107 17,602 7,561 The clearances have been: 372 319 294 2,393 6,00 36,714 12,500 6,001 10,000 4,400 85,000 8,500 We are now within six weeks of the close of our shapping year, and it seems pretty evident that owing to unassnally wet weather in Colorato, and difficulties in the way of transport up-country, added to the total suspension of traffic on the Nanuoya line, the exports of coffee will not quite reach the figures originally given by its as representing the season's shipments. The ecffee is all in existence, that not afloat; and there may, and probably will lie, a shutfall on our exports of 20,000 cwts., which will go towards covering the lamentable deficiency which is inevitable for the season 1885-86.—Times, Aug. 13. Europte: 16,860 Hawre. 16,860 Antwerp. 10,034 Hamburg. 3,853 Brenne. 3,755 Rotterdam. 1,500 Lisbon f. 4,500 Trieste. 3,855 Genoa. 1,277 Venics. 1,230 2,500 4,000 5,000 1,459 99,604 330 202 000 3,876 003 100 000 183 000 97 0/0 7,500 6,000 5,000

All

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Rio and Coast

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